

Shoal Creek Town Newspaper

By Klegg, Freely & Crofutt CO. Shoal Creek - Clay County Missouri - June 1, 1866

Number 32

History Preserved Through Knowledge Shared

The town newspaper of Shoal Creek of Clay County Missouri & published each week on the morning of Thursday by Josiah Klegg, Isaac P. Freely, & James Crofutt

For a single issue no obligation 5 cents and payment due at that time. For a single volume one year, or 52 numbers, \$2 if paid in advance, \$2.50 if paid in six months; or \$3 if payment is delayed until the expiration of the year. All subscriptions due and must be paid at the end of the volume, if not sooner. No variation will be made from the above terms.

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Job work of all kinds neatly and promptly executed.

Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

Local and Special Notices, Legal Advertisements and Sheriff Sales must be paid for before publication is made. From this rule there will be no deviation in any case.

Shoal Creek Blacksmith
I will continue to serve Shoal Creek & the other parts of Clay County with my Blacksmithing business in all its departments. I am located in the town of Shoal Creek just a few miles west of Liberty. I will be pleased to see all who want good work done. Particular attention given to horse shoeing, and claiming to have no superior in that department, I will guarantee satisfaction. I will also cure all diseases of the hoof. I intend to keep a superior Carriage smith for the public accommodation.

April 29, 1866-6m5 Michael McLaughlin - Blacksmith

Shoal Creek Mercantile
Come! Stop by & see us. Providing Supplies & Keepsakes for town Citizens & Visitors alike. Something to be found for everyone.

E. BALDWIN, Jeweler,
LIBERTY, MO.

Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

From Liberty connections are made with the H. & St. Jos. R. R. either at Osborn or Cameron on the R. R., or at Kansas City with H. & St. Jos. R. R. Packets for St. Joseph.
Connections made at Hannibal daily with Rail Roads to all Eastern points, and with PACKETS TO ST. LOUIS and other points up and down the Mississippi River. Meals and staterooms free on packets. Daily connections at St. Joseph with Platte County Rail Road, and with Packets up and down the Missouri River to points between Kansas City, Council Bluffs and Omaha.
Stage connections with Brunswick, Lexington, Richmond, Liberty, Independence, Kansas City, Mo., and all parts of Kansas, Western Mo., Iowa, and the Territories.
Special pains taken to forward Stock with despatch to Hannibal, St. Louis, Chicago, Quincy, or the East.
Through Tickets for sale at the R. R. offices.
J. T. K. HAYWARD, Super't.
P. B. GROUT, General Ticket Agent.
JOSEPH LOOMIS, General Freight Agent.
March 15, 1861-4m9/2

Lost Mule.
STAYED from the subscriber on Friday night, the 13th May, from the residence of John H. Henderson, of Randolph county, a mouse colored mare Mule, 3 years old, 14 hands high, some spur marks on the left side. It is in good order, round and compactly built. Any person sending any information in regard to said mule to me at Paris, Mo., will be liberally rewarded.
T. B. ROBINSON.
June 9-1w.

ATLANTIC SALOON.
WILLIAM H. WITTHOFF having removed his Saloon to the South side of the Public Square, (in the store-room formerly occupied by James Gillespie) is now prepared to furnish customers with the choicest variety of Wines, Liqors, Cigars, Tobacco, both smoking and chewing, Oysters, Sardines, &c., &c. His stock has been carefully selected, and is one of the best ever brought to Liberty. He will sell at wholesale and retail, and feels confident that he can render entire satisfaction to his patrons. There is also in connection with the above Saloon, two excellent Marble-Top Billiard Tables.
Persons desiring a fresh drink of Western Lager can be supplied at the Atlantic.
March 18th, 1864, (tf) JAS. SMITHEY.

COFFINS.
THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand a supply of strong, well made Walnut Coffins and Boxes, which he proposes to furnish on the shortest notice. He makes all his coffins out of the very best seasoned walnut lumber, and trims them to suit the purchaser—cheaply or costly.
Shop, on West side of the square over and in rear of the store-room of J. C. Goodwin.
Aug. 5, 1864-tf JAS. SMITHEY.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.
A BRICK HOUSE, containing three rooms, Kitchen, and several out-houses, on a lot of over one half acre of ground, situated in the most desirable part of the city, for sale cheap. Inquire of R. H. MILLER.
March 24, 1866-40tf.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale, by Moss & J. Armstrong, fifty Sacks and twenty barrel of FLOUR which we warrant to be good. Also 20 bushels of new TIMOTHY SEED. [186f]

An Act to Prevent Riots and Breaches of the Peace.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

SECTION 1. If two or more persons shall voluntarily, or by agreement, engage in any fight, or use any blows or violence toward each other, in an angry or quarrelsome manner, or do each other any willful mischief; or if any person shall assault another and strike him, in any public place, to the terror or disturbance of others, the person or persons so offending shall be deemed guilty of an affray, and, on conviction, shall be punished by being imprisoned in the county jail for a term not exceeding three months, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 2. If three or more persons shall assemble together with the intent, or being assembled, shall agree mutually to assist one another to do any unlawful act with force or violence against the person or property of another, or against the peace, or to the terror of the people, such persons so assembling, or each of them, shall be deemed guilty of an unlawful assembly, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding six months, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 3. If three or more persons, being assembled as mentioned in the second section of this act, shall proceed to carry out or accomplish their purposes, or do any unlawful act in furtherance or supposed furtherance of said purposes, in a violent, unlawful or tumultuous manner, to the terror or disturbance of peaceable citizens, every person so offending, or who shall aid or assist in doing any unlawful act, shall be deemed guilty of a riot, and being convicted thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary of the State of Missouri, for a period not exceeding five years, or by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment: *Provided*, That nothing in this section contained shall be construed to exempt any person offending against its provisions from any higher or heavier punishments annexed by law to any felony which may be committed by such rioters.

SEC. 4. Any individual engaged in such riot may be indicted and punished singly.

SEC. 5. If twelve or more persons, armed with clubs, stones, or other dangerous weapons, or if any number of armed or unarmed persons, exceeding twenty, shall unlawfully, riotously or tumultuously, assemble in any city or town within this State, it shall be the duty of the mayor and each member of the board of aldermen, and each member of the board of delegates, or other legislative council of such municipality, and of the sheriff, coroner and marshal, and their respective deputies, of the county in which such town or city is situate, and of each justice of the peace, including every person who is by virtue of his office, a conservator of the peace of the State, to go among such persons so assembled, or as near to them as may be consistent with safety and to command all such persons so assembled to disperse immediately, and repair to their respective places of business or abode; and if such command be not forthwith obeyed, to proceed to arrest all persons so refusing or failing to obey such command, and to command all bystanders or spectators to aid and assist in making such arrests.

SEC. 6. Every person so commanded to assist in making such arrest, and failing or refusing to assist as required, and every person who shall fail to disperse forthwith on being commanded as aforesaid, shall be deemed to be one of the unlawful assembly, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 7. Should the persons so assembled as described in the fifth section, make a noise and clamor, so that the voice of the officer commanding them to disperse can not be heard or distinguished, all persons so clamorous, and all persons standing with, by or among such persons, shall be deemed to have full notice of command to disperse, and shall on failure to do so forthwith, be punishable as for a willful refusal to obey such command.

SEC. 8. Any magistrate or officer, mentioned in section five of this act, who shall be informed or have notice of such riotous assemblage, and who shall refuse or neglect to perform the duties enforced on him by said fifth section in that behalf, shall be, on conviction, adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

SEC. 8. If the persons assembled, as indicated in the fifth section of this act, shall fail to disperse without unnecessary delay, the following magistrates shall each in the order in which they are hereinafter named, have power and authority to require the aid of a sufficient number of persons, in arms or otherwise, and to proceed as they may deem expedient, and to repress and disperse such riotous assemblage and arrest offenders; that is to say, the duty of requiring the aid of such force, and directing its employment, shall devolve in the first instance on the mayor of the town or city in which such assemblage occurs, and if he be not present or not able to act, then on the judge of any court of record, the sheriff, the marshal, the coroner, or any two justices of the peace. In case of the absence of any of the officers mention-

ed in this section, the officer named after him therein, shall have all the power and authority which such absentee would have had if present.

SEC. 10. Such force, armed or unarmed, summoned as provided in the preceding section, and all persons co-operating with them, shall obey such orders for the suppression of such riot as they may receive from the magistrates, or any of them to whom authority to require their aid is given by the ninth section of this act.

SEC. 11. If, by reason of the efforts

made by any of such magistrates and officers, or persons co-operating with them, to suppress such riotous assembly or arrest those engaged in the same, any person so engaged in such riotous assembly, or giving aid or countenance thereto, or who may have refused to disperse, (although the number of such persons may be reduced to less than twelve,) or any person or persons present as spectators or otherwise, be killed, wounded or otherwise hurt, such magistrates and officers, and all persons acting with them by order of such magistrates or officers, as defined in said ninth section, shall be held guiltless and justified in law; but if such magistrate, officer or person acting under their orders or directions, or co-operating with them, be killed or wounded by reason of resistance to such efforts to disperse and repress such riotous assemblage, all persons so riotously assembled, and not dispersing after command, and all persons standing by and not aiding to disperse and repress such riotous assemblage, shall be answerable therefor as for willful and deliberate felony or misdemeanor, according as the injuries committed may be homicide, mayhem, or any less injury.

SEC. 12. All persons forming part of an unlawful and riotous assemblage, shall be liable to any damaged person or property by the acts of such unlawful assemblage.

The Working Man.

He is the noblest man of whom our free country can boast; whether at the workshop or at the plow, you find him the same noble-hearted, free and independent being. And if there is a man in society upon whom we look with esteem and admiration, it is the independent, sober working man. We care not whether he be farmer, mechanic or common laborer—whether his toils are endured in the workshop, the field, the street or the coal mine; whether his home is in the backwoods or the neat cottage, our admiration is the same.—What a happy picture he presents; what a reward for his labor, who, by his own unaided exertions, establishes for himself a respectable position in society; who, commencing in poverty, by his skill and assiduity, surmounts every obstacle, overcomes every prejudice, and finally succeeds in forming a character whose value is enhanced by those who come after him. Such a man we prize as the noblest work of which nature is capable—the highest production she can boast.

And let it be borne in mind by the young workman just entering upon the stage of active life—let it ever lie at the foundation and be the moving spring of all his efforts—that this situation he must strain every nerve to attain. It can be attained by all. Untiring industry and virtuous ambition never fail to find their reward. They never yet were exerted in vain, and never will be while honesty and justice find a home in the human breast. It was remarked by an eloquent writer, "that the workingman who had no inheritance but virtue, is the sole king among men, and the only man among kings."

"He envies not the son of ease,
Nor lord in princely hall,
But bows before the wise heretics,
In kindness meant for all."

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—There is a pretty general expression for or against universal negro suffrage, without due consideration, as we think, of the points involved in the case. In the first place, the qualification of voters rests, by the Constitution of the United States, with the States exclusively, and with whom the people at large have not and cannot have anything to do. The requisites to be eligible to the elective franchise differ in the different States. Thus in Massachusetts, a foreigner must be a resident two years after naturalization, to be a voter. In Illinois, foreigners who are not naturalized, but who were residents before 1818, are entitled to vote. There could not well be a broader distinction than this.

The President has no power to confer the elective franchise upon the black man in States that are organized, or elsewhere. The functions of State governments have been suspended by the rebellion, not done away with altogether. In reorganization—not reconstruction, as goes the popular phrase—the President can declare who have forfeited their rights to the elective franchise, but he cannot confer these rights upon others.

We would have the right to vote withheld from all who have participated in the rebellion, until they shall have proven themselves worthy to exercise it, and had we the power, should grant it to all men of color capable of and worthy of it.—St. Joseph.

The Radicals are very anxious to prevent the possibility of rebellions hereafter. As long as they are in power they feel indignant at rebellions. They want to make rebellions infamous by adequate punishments, and to bind men not to rebel by oaths and paper manifestoes. They might know that rebellions will come, and out of the very means to prevent them. No government has been long free from rebellions and we have learned that ours will not be an exception to the rule. There are more causes to produce rebellions now than there ever have been in the United States, and the rebellious seem determined to add as many more as possible.

Governments have tried to make rebellions infamous by severity of punishments, and by such means have made themselves, not rebellions, infamous. As to oaths executed by arbitrary power and promises under duress, they are not worth the paper they are written on. The condition of the country now renders us secure from rebellions at present, no matter what cause there might be for one; but punishments and oaths add nothing to the security.—Wise rulers avoid rebellions, not by terror, but by not provoking them. They know enough of human nature to attempt only what is practicable, and to avoid what would create a bloody resistance. They take care to avoid what the masses will not consent to. They keep off the breakers. In arbitrary governments force will do what consent must do in free governments. That sort of government the radicals desire to keep up in the South.—Terrorists to prevent rebellions. Such governments have not succeeded very well over vast areas peopled by intelligent men and women.

But we are to have the experiment tried—arbitrary rules of conduct imposed upon a people by military force. All easy enough now; but therein lie the seeds of rebellion, which are as certain to germinate as the seasons are to roll round. It is only a question of time.

The folly of these dunderheads is in their idea that by schemes and plans of repression they can prevent rebellions.—Have not all these schemes been tried over and over again? And still rebellions have started up in all governments, and sometimes more or less successfully.

But slavery! Ah, yes, slavery! That is the cause of discussion: now that it is gone, the danger of rebellion is gone.—What made the incipient rebellion in New England in 1812, and in South Carolina in 1832? What creates perpetual rebellions in Mexico and in the Central and South American States? What makes rebellion in Ireland, in Hungary, in Italy, in Poland? What severities, what oaths, promises and pledges will prevent these things? Our shallow-pated rulers, judging from their little, narrow circle of vision, conclude there is nothing to make rebellions but an institution they hate, and which they have made war on as a political hobby. The removal of one cause only makes room for others kept in the background whilst the one was prominent. In the present instance, the rebellion is likely to grow out of the debris of the same subject, whilst a multitude of other matters are added.

The supreme folly of the radicals is in supposing that they can adjust political machinery to prevent rebellions, instead of depending on moderation and wisdom in administration, which is the only security against rebellions in any government, unless it is a despotism able to keep on hand an overwhelming force, sufficient to execute the will of arbitrary power.—Louisville Journal.

STONE BREAKING.—Governor Stone, of Iowa, in his contemplated visit to Missouri to enlighten our people in regard to their political duties, will, however else he may complain, have no reason to find fault with the consideration he is to receive at the hands of party opponents.—The State Central Committee of the Conservative Union party have designated Hon. Jas. S. Rollins to meet him at Macon City and Chillicothe on the 5th and 6th prox.; Hon. Jas. O. Broadhead will do the honors at Kansas City and Lexington on the 11th and 13th; while General Blair will receive him at St. Joseph and Jefferson City on the 7th and 15th. So there will be one Stone not left untarnished in this campaign.—Mo. Republican.

JOHN W. REID,
Attorney at Law.
LIBERTY, MO.

WILL practice in the courts of Clay, Platte and Clinton counties. Office, on North side of the Public Square, in same building with the "Savage Association."—[May 13-tf]

1866!

DAVID S. MILLER,
DRUGGIST

AND

APOTHECARY,

LIBERTY, MO.

There will be found at all times a full and complete stock of

PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,
PATENT MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils,
Dye-Stuffs,
Fine Groceries,
Pure Liquors, of all kinds:
Cigars, Tobacco,
Pipes, Coal Oil,
Lamps,
Lamp Shades,
Chimney Cleaners, Toilet Soaps, Fine
Cutlery, and Fancy Goods generally.

All goods sold by him will be WARRANTED as represented, and sold at prices to correspond with the general decline.

Prescriptions carefully and scientifically prepared at all hours.
April 6, 1866.

WATKINS' WOOLEN FACTORY.

THIS new establishment, situated at my residence in the Northeast corner of Clay county is now in full operation, and although it has been running but a short time, has earned for itself a reputation not surpassed by any in the West. I shall keep on hand a good supply of Cassimeres, Cloths, Flannels, Linseys, Jeans, Blankets Stocking Yarn, &c., &c., which will be sold at as low prices as any establishment in the West. Custom Carding done here in a superior manner, and persons from a distance attended to with as little dispatch as possible.

Falling, Coloring and Finishing done here cheap, and in the best style. I will take in exchange for goods sent carding Wool, Beeswax, Corn, Wheat, Bacon, Lard, Wood, Dry Hides, and other articles too tedious to mention. I wish to purchase a quantity of WOOL, and will pay the highest market price in cash or goods.

Wasson & McFarland, of Richmond, E. P. Armstrong, of Liberty, and M. Royle, of Lexington, are authorized agents for this Factory.
WALTER L. WATKINS.
May 27th, 1864, 11c.

LADIES' BAZAAR,
MAIN STREET, [West Side] BET. 3D & 4TH.
KANSAS CITY!
MRS. S. J. CAMP

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM THE EAST a large and well selected stock of
MILLINERY, HOOP SKIRTS,
MANTILLAS, DRESS GOODS,
Ladies' and Children's Hosiery; Gloves, Collars, Embroideries, Corsets, Hair, Steel and Pear Jewelry, Kid Gloves, Linen Handkerchiefs, Lace and Love Veils, Dress Trimmings, Dress Buttons, Steel Buttons, Puff, Side, Fine and Jack Combs, Bonnet Shells, (something new) Crapes, Braids, Choice Perfumery, Pins, Needles, Thimbles, etc., etc., and every article usually kept in a Variety Store. Will receive new goods daily throughout the season.
The DRESS MAKING Department will be under the superintendance of Mrs. CAMP.
May 27th, 1864-1m5.

DR. GRIMES,
Surgeon Dentist,
LIBERTY, MO.

Office over Allen & Hall's Drug Store.
May 13, 1864-511f

HARDWICK & MURRAY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LIBERTY, MO.

Office on the west side of the Public Square, p. stairs over the store room occupied by White Adkins.
Liberty, Feb. 1, 1864-47tf (1859)

WANTED.

100 Tons of Hemp,

For which I will pay the

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE

in cash on delivery. THOS. F. WARNER.

WILLIAM JEWELL COLLEGE.
LIBERTY, MISSOURI.

THE second term of Studies commences on the 1st day of February, and ends on the fourth Thursday in June.

EXPENSES PER TERM OF TWENTY WEEKS.
Collegiate Department \$16.00
Academic Department 12.00
Primary Department 9.00

No deductions made to students leaving before the expiration of the term, unless in case of protracted sickness (one month.)
Feb. 26-3m EDW. I. OWEN, Pres't.

SHOAL CREEK - LOCAL

TOWN MERCANTILE - Is open for business and is being run by Mr. Chris Stockton who works hard to help out our little town supplied with all sorts of needed items and everyone is encouraged to stop by - Perhaps our many town visitors might find a something of interest to take home as a souvenir which all purchases of course helps support our brave little community.

TOWN WOOD WORKER - We are pleased to report that our local wood Worker Randy George last month completed a contract with the U.S. Army and supplied the Liberty Arsenal with 5 sets of Wagon Wheels with Axels. He is now seeking new work and also has quite a few wood items of interest for our townsfolk & visitors alike, so be sure to stop by and see him. He is located right next to the Church in Shoal Creek.

TOWN BLACKSMITH - Be sure to visit our town Blacksmith, he is a good fellow and he has a lot of stock on hand and is eager to share his trade with all who might come. This month we honor our town Blacksmith with a Poem that can be found on the front page of the newspaper.

TOWN NEWSPAPER - The Shoal Creek Town Newspaper is located at the Crossroads Inn and tries to serve the need of our town and educate our visitors on 19th century printing and newspapers. Always eager to help keep everyone connected to the outside world.

TOWN SHERIFF - Sherriff Joseph Roe is on the watch for those who break the Law and disturb the peace and tranquility of Shoal Creek. He has a jail and is not afraid to use it so be sure to stay friendly while here at Shoal Creek.

Do not go into any place of business with a cigar in your mouth. Recollect that everyone is not fond of tobacco smoke; and there may be powder about!

BE ON THE WATCH! - There have been recent raids by bad Betty & her gang in the area.

TOWN VISITORS - Thank you for coming out to Shoal Creek 1st Saturday program this year and we hope that you have enjoyed your visit and have learned a little bit about our amazing local Missouri history.

DISCLAIMER - As living historians it is our job to teach history in all its splendor or even more often the ugliness of our past but never the less to teach it how it was! Please Know that these article's or add's that are included in this paper are strictly for historical purposes and in no way reflects any personal views or beliefs of any of the Volunteer reenactors or staff of the Shoal Creek Living History Museum. This stuff is being printed strictly for educational purposes and because it needs to be shown so that we never forget!

1ST SATURDAY - YEARS BEING PORTRAYED (2019)

June - - - - - June 1, 1866
July - - - - - July 6, 1876
August - - - - - August 3, 1880
September - - - - - Sept. 7, 1888

The skits will be at 10:15, 10:45, & 11:15, 1:30, 2:00 & 2:30 - In the town of Shoal Creek.

It is June, 1866 and the Civil War has been over for about 1 year now. Most folks have come home and are trying to rebuild their lives after 4 years of fighting. Still a lot of bad memories due to the late war so folks are of course shaped by that and also we are in Reconstruction era so the Federal Government is still dealing with an occupied south. Here in Missouri we are somewhat effected by the late war but life out here on the edge of the frontier is different experience then out east!

Ok...here is our focus for the skits...we have heard that Archie Clements and the James gang are looking to come to Shoal Creek. We know that a bank in Liberty was held up by them this past February and a large sum of money was taken. We also got wind that one of the residents of Shoal Creek is aiding the outlaws. Marshall Roe is not happy and is looking to catch and arrest those involved.

Cameron Rail Road Meeting.

The citizens of Clay county are requested to meet at the Court House, in Liberty, on Monday the 4th day of June next, as business connected with the Immediate Construction of the Cameron Railroad, will be discussed. No further subscription is asked of Clay county, but every friend of the Road is earnestly requested to attend. Now is the time for action!—Come one and all!

Gentlemen of this county, and from Kansas City, will be present to address the meeting.

Speech of Secretary McCullough.

The following speech was made on the occasion of a serenade the other night at Washington. McCullough, Secretary of the Treasury, spoke as follows:

Fellow-citizens—My position in reference to the issues which are now engaging the public attention are not, I apprehend, misunderstood by you. (Cheers.) I will say, therefore—as I suppose I must say something on this occasion—that the general policy of the President in reference to the Southern States and the people recently in arms against the Federal Government has commended itself to my deliberate judgment (cheers,) and although it has been violently and in some instances vindictively assailed, I have an abiding conviction that it will be approved by the people when they shall be allowed to pass judgment upon it.

I suppose, gentlemen, that none of us expected that, at the close of this great war, in which much bad blood was excited, and more good blood was shed, we should have bright and calm skies. We anticipated that at the close of this war, great questions would come up for settlement, the discussion of which would be likely to agitate this country, to shake it from centre to circumference; but we knew also that the people had not been wanting in any previous emergency, and we had confidence they would be prepared to cope with and settle satisfactorily any questions that might be presented. (Applause.)—That faith is strong with us now. We have faith in the people and faith in that good Providence which, having led this nation through the Red Sea of battle, is not likely to desert it now that the dreadful passage has been accomplished.

The President's policy is straight forward, intelligible, practical, and no better policy can be presented—one more in consonance with the principles of the Government, better calculated to preserve the supremacy of the federal authority, while it trenches not on the reserved and legitimate rights of the States more just, humane, better fitted to bind the people of this great country in a common brotherhood, at the same time that it places just condemnation on treason, and vindicates the majesty of the law. If a better policy can be presented, there is no man in the United States who will more willingly embrace it than Andrew Johnson. (Heartily cheers.) But, until that better policy be presented, he must be false to himself, false to his record and trust, in fact, cease to be Andrew Johnson if he does not adhere to his policy and sink or swim with it. (Cheers.)

It is pretty good evidence, after all, gentlemen, of the correctness of his policy that Congress, after having been in session nearly six long months, has been unable to present one which they can agree upon as a substitute. (Cheers and laughter.) It was once said, I think by John Randolph, that of all tinkers the Constitution-tinkers were the most to be despised. (Cheers.) If the old man could rise from his grave what would he say to the present Congress, in which every third man at least is a Constitution-tinker? (Cheers and laughter.) But they are not wise enough to amend that grand old instrument, the work of their fathers and of the founders of this republic—the glory of the United States and the admiration of the world. (Cheers.)

My fellow-citizens, there is but one proposition that has been presented which stands even the ghost of a chance of acceptance by the people of the North, and that is the proposition basing representation on the votes; and whose fault is it that it is not a part of the Constitution today? Why was it not submitted with the amendment abolishing slavery? Whose fault was that? Was it the fault of Andrew Johnson?

Fellow-citizens, I have only this to say: I have desired and hoped for the continuance of this great Union party with which I have ever been identified; but if its leaders can present nothing better than the programme of the Reconstruction Committee, I am greatly apprehensive that its days will be numbered. I trust, fellow-citizens, this will not be the case; that it will discard its hostility and its attempt to continue alienation between the two sections of the country; and that it will embrace those principles which look to harmony and to restoration of peace. If it should do this it will still continue to be the great and controlling party of the country and cover itself with imperishable glory. If it does not its days are numbered, and the epitaph that will be written will be: "It knew how to prosecute the war with vigor, but it lacked the wisdom to avail itself of the benefits of victory." (Applause.)

The President has approved the bill to authorize the coinage of five cent pieces, composed of copper and nickel. This coin is to be a legal tender in any payment to the amount of one dollar. There are to be no new issues of fractional notes of less denomination than ten cents.

Postponement of the State Convention.

This Convention, which was called by the Conservative State Central Committee for June 6th, has been postponed until July 3d, in order to afford time for a thorough organization throughout the entire State. This extension of time is most judicious, as no part of our oppressed State should be unrepresented on the important occasion.

We make the following extract from a letter from Kentucky:

"Many of our citizens are preparing to move to Missouri. They can sell their land here at over one hundred dollars per acre, and can buy in Missouri better lands at from 25 to \$50 per acre, that in a short time will sell for as much as Kentucky lands. I am astonished at the disposition in your State to sell out and go elsewhere, when every man of discernment must see that land in your State, and especially the river counties, is bound to rate at very high figures. If I was the owner of a good farm in Missouri, I would keep it, satisfied that it would eventually make me rich. I am not much in favor of moving about, but when we Kentuckians can get better land than our own for one fourth the money, the temptation is too great. We can't resist."

Maj. John Menefee has sold his farm of 118 acres, four miles north of this city, for \$3,200, to a gentleman from Ohio. Comfortable improvements. Cheap at double the money.

Col. Richardson, of Illinois, in his late Palmyra speech, said the preachers of Missouri differed from those in his State in this: That here they were arrested for preaching the Gospel, while the great mass of them over in Illinois had ignored the Gospel and taken to spouting politics.

WAR IN EUROPE.—The complexion of the last news from Europe is exceedingly warlike. The general impression is that nearly all Europe will be involved in a war which will break out immediately.

The quarrel over the spoils of victory between Prussia and Austria seems to have got to a pass that leaves no alternatives but a fight. Prussia wishes to appropriate all the fruits of victory, in violation of good faith and to satisfy a greed for extended empire. Austria conceives her own position to be endangered by the pretensions of Prussia, and is angry at the treatment she has received from the latter.—Between the two it is a contest for position in Germany.

MORE ON THE

Postponement of the State Convention.

We are authorized to state that the Conservative State Central Committee have, upon due consideration, agreed to amend the call for a State Convention of the opponents of Radicalism so as to postpone it from the 6th of June to the 3d of July.—This change is made, we understand, in order to meet the suggestion that the work of organization throughout the interior is not yet perfected, and to give ample time to the various counties to appoint their delegates. In many localities meetings have already been held and representatives chosen, but in others the preliminary proceedings have not yet been had.—The action of the Committee is based upon the recommendation of prominent gentlemen of the Conservative party in different portions of the State, and will, we cannot be wrong in presuming, be acquiesced in generally. Our friends of the press are requested to take notice of this change.—*W. D. ...*

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to the Republican.

Washington May 27.

There are indications that in the Senatorial caucus, to-morrow, Senator Sherman's proposition to base representation of the voting population, will be adopted in lieu of the second and third sections of the constitutional amendment now pending in the Senate.

The staff of Santa Anna leaves to-morrow for New York. Their visit here is explained as follows: On Friday an interview was asked with Senor Romero, the Minister from the Republic of Mexico. It is understood he refused to receive them officially, but expressed a willingness to receive them as citizens of Mexico. Accordingly an unofficial interview was the result. What was said during the interview is not definitely known, but it is believed that nothing transpired beyond a mutual expression of opinion in a social way as to the condition of Mexico. Senor Romero stands upon his dignity as the only authorized representative of the Republic of Mexico in this country, and claims that he was justified in refusing to receive the staff of a Mexican exile officially. He adds that Santa Anna's proclamation or letter favoring a constitutional monarchy has not yet been explained, as promised.

A very earnest movement is on foot to pass the Colorado bill this week over the veto. Those who are favoring this step claim that it is based on the ground that a political issue in that respect must be made by Congress with the President.—a political issue in that respect must be made by Congress with the President.—The friends of Colorado state that three prominent Senators who were at one time for the veto are now against it.

It seems to be the well settled opinion in official quarters that Davis' trial will be postponed till next October.

WHAT BECOMES OF IT?—What becomes of the four hundred and fifty thousand rations daily dealt out for the negroes of the South? Do the negroes get them, or is their value daily pocketed by those entrusted with the duty of distribution? It is pretty certain the former receive few of them—it is very certain that we, the people, are paying taxes to furnish them.—*Lexington Express.*

INFLUENCE OF GOLD IN THE LATE WAR.—The Memphis Bulletin is of opinion that "Federal gold had a great deal to do with crushing the rebellion," saying:

Money was quite as potent at Richmond as at Washington. Lee always knew what Grant was doing and "received orders" as regular as Meade or Bottled Butler.—Stanton was often betrayed and important revelations were made at Richmond through confederate gold. But Federal wealth was lavished on Richmond traitors. When the history of the war is written it will be found that Joe Johnson's removal from command at Atlanta was known at Washington before it was announced in Atlanta. Federal gold, in a bright, dazzling, sparkling stream, flowed down from the Treasury at Washington, and was only dammed up when Davis stood in the channel through which Mr. Stanton directed it. Davis, at least, was incorruptible; but genius was bribed to minister to his prejudices. Johnson was removed, and Sherman went "smashing things to the sea."

Gen. Shields, formerly U. S. Senator from Minnesota, but now a citizen of Missouri, will address the people of Clay county on Thursday next the 7th, in favor of the conservative policy of Andrew Johnson, and against the wild and destructive policy of the Radicals, State and National. Gen. S. will be certain to be present, as he never fails to meet an appointment unless prevented by sickness. He is one of the finest and most profound speakers in the Union, and a rich treat may be expected.

Remember the meeting of the stockholders of the Clay Co. Ag. Society next Monday. Let the Association be reorganized by all means, and not forfeit the charter.

AN INFERNAL MACHINE.—The other day in passing the store of Messrs. Arthur & Miller, we were called in and told there was a box there for us from St. Louis, but that they did not know what it contained or who it was from. We eyed it suspiciously, but carried it over to our office, and for fear it was an "infernal machine," "old nick," or a "sell," we carried it up into the attic to open it, intending if it was not all right to keep "mum." After placing the box on one side of some heavy timbers and standing on the opposite side, we reached around and opened it very cautiously, but instead of an "infernal machine," the "Kentucky Devil" or a "sell," we found the box filled with 1 doz. large cans of oysters, together with cans of blackberries, strawberries, &c. We do not know to whom we are indebted for so handsome and acceptable a present, but the donor has our sincere thanks and well wishes for his prosperity and happiness.

CONTRACT CLOSED WITH MR. QUALRY—WORK TO COMMENCE ON ROAD ON MONDAY NEXT.—We are pleased to learn that the Directors of the Kansas City and Cameron Road closed the contract with Mr. Qualry yesterday, and he is to work on the road on Monday next. The liberal subscription of the Mechanic's Bank and what the company is to receive from the Ferry Company complete the \$60,000.

This will secure the road in running order to Cameron, as we have been advised by those best posted as to the labor to be performed, in ninety days.—*K. C. Ad.*

THE MORMONS.—A Salt Lake correspondent says the Mormons are buying up all the United States muskets, rifles and other arms of the troops now being mustered out there. He thinks they would not hesitate a moment to enter into open hostility against the government at the bidding of Brigham Young. If Congress shall take any action unfavorable to polygamy, much trouble and bloodshed is anticipated. Assassinations occur almost daily, and scores of leading "gentiles" have been warned. The absence of U. S. troops makes the "saints" blood thirsty.

METHODIST CHURCH SOUTH—CHANGE OF NAME.—We were in error it seems in stating some weeks ago that the name of this Church had been changed to Episcopal Methodist Church. The General Conference at New Orleans provided for the change but it is now stated that each of the Annual Conferences must pass upon the question and three fourths of all the members of all the Conferences must vote for the change before it can be made.—The name of the church therefore remains the same for the present.—*Weston Landmark.*

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.—Judge Birch announced himself some weeks ago a candidate for Congress from this District. George C. Bingham of Kansas City, late State Treasurer, is announced as a candidate, and in this issue of the Landmark, Hon. John Doniphan, of Platte, announces his willingness to serve the people. All of these announcements are made subject to the decision of a Union Conservative Convention. Any one of these distinguished gentlemen will make a good candidate. Other gentlemen have been mentioned whose claims, we suppose, will be presented.—*Weston Landmark.*

YANKEE AND SOUTHERNER.—A freed man explains the difference between a Yankee and a Southerner "thusly":

"Now, white folks, I's gwine to tell you de difference 'tween a Southern man and de Yankee. Well, de Southern man he stops at de hotel, he ax for a room, he get de key; he say, "Here, Jim, take my valise." When he get to de room, he say "Jim, you black rascal, brush my coat and boots, and be in a hurry." While I'se doing dat he wash hisself, comb his har, and take a drink, and when I give him de boots he give me a dollar. When de Yankee stops at de hotel, he say, "Mr. Johnson, please brush my boots, Mr. Johnson, please carry dis note to Mr. Smith, at de railroad depot, Mr. Johnson, I guess I'll have to trouble you for a pitcher of water, Mr. Johnson, please carry dis message to de telegraph office; Mr. Johnson, I guess I'll have to give you a cigar, run down and get me a five cent one. I cum back, and spec, of course, he gib me bout two dollars, but stead of given me de money, he ax me to take a seat, and tell him bout my grandmother, my grandfather, my brudder, and my cousin, and my old massa, and how much I'se makin, and how old I is, and all such nonsense, and den after a while he say, "Well, Mr. Johnson, I guess I'll have to give you a dime afore I leave here." White folks, dat's de difference 'tween de Southern man and de Yankee, and it's every word true.

I AM THE FAMILY CAT.

I can fold up my claws
In my soft velvet paws
And pur in the sun
Till the short day is done—
For I am the family cat.
I can dose by the hour
In the vine-covered bower,
Winking and blinking
Through sunshine and shower—
For I am the family cat.
From the gooseberry bush,
Or where bright curtains blush,
I may suddenly spring
For a bird on the wing,
Or dart up a tree,
If a brown nest I see:
And select a nice morsel
For dinner or tea,
And no one to blame me,
Berate me or shame me—
For I am the family cat.
In the cold winter night,
When the ground is all white,
And the icicles shine
In a long silver line,
I stay not to shiver
In the moonbeams' pale quiver,
But curl up in the house
As snug as a mouse
And play Jack Horner
In the coziest corner,
Breaking nobody's laws,
With my chin on my paws,
Asleep with one eye and awake with the other,
For pats from the children, kind words from the mother—
For I am the family cat.

To the Ladies of Clay County.

We know that you will not listen coldly to the cries of the sorrowing and distressed. We feel assured that when suffering women and fatherless children appeal to your charity, the appeal will not be made in vain. We are confident that when humanity calls, you will respond most nobly, and so that not only will our sex win new honor, but the ancient reputation of our county for munificence be sustained and increased.

Ladies of Clay county! there is work for you to do. It is not the labor that wearies and afflicts, nor yet that discourages and saddens, but that rejoices the spirit, and illumines the strait and narrow way that leads to the flowery land where angels dwell.

From all the vales of the sunny South, beautiful, though desolate, and fair to us as ere the breath of war blighted her golden plains, comes the plaint of the widow and the orphan. Old Virginia, thrice-glorious, mother of States and of states men, land of the Washingtons, the Lees, the Randolphs, the Henrys, Tennessee, beloved and fair, North Carolina, brave and true, Mississippi, bathed in blood,—the whole broad realm, indeed, that expands from the blooming Texan prairies to the Atlantic wave,—call to us for help out of our abundance. How long shall we idly listen? The hour of the need of their destitute widows and orphans, made so by the late fearful war, is at hand—will we wait until it is past? Let us delay no longer. See what the ladies of Baltimore have done! Behold what our sisters in St. Louis have accomplished!—Learn what our friends in Boone county are doing! Let us remain in the rear no longer, but press right on in the noble and glorious work of aiding the widows and orphans of the South. They deserve our tenderest solicitude. They are of our own blood and lineage, and let us not forsake them. Let us hasten to do our duty—our whole duty towards them.

But to do the greatest amount of good, we should meet, confer, organize, and work together harmoniously for one common end. After a full interchange of views, we can decide upon a plan of action. Accordingly, FOR THE PURPOSE OF EFFECTING AN ORGANIZATION WHOSE OBJECT SHALL BE TO RAISE FUNDS FOR THE AID OF THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF THE SOUTH, MADE SO BY THE LATE WAR, we respectfully and urgently ask the ladies of Clay county to meet us in mass meeting on

Saturday, June the 9th, 1866, at the 2nd Baptist Church, in Liberty, at 11 o'clock, A. M. MANY LADIES.

Losses of the South.

An article has lately been extensively circulated from the pen of Commodore Maury, in which he estimates Southern losses during the war at the extraordinary total of \$7,000,000,000. The Montgomery, Ala., Mail publishes a letter from Robert Tyler, Esq., son of the deceased ex-President and late Register of the Treasury of the Confederate States, who thinks the statement considerably exaggerated. Mr. Maury charges in his first item a loss of \$3,000,000,000 on emancipated slaves; but Mr. Tyler thinks this much too high. In all the Southern States before the war there were about 3,500,000 slaves which, at an average price of \$500 each, would produce the sum of \$1,750,000,000. In the next item Mr. Maury puts down the sum of \$2,000,000,000 for the expenses of the war, independently of private spoiliations and losses.—But it must be remembered that the nominal value of this debt on its face and its real value in gold are very different things; and on the latter estimate the public debt of the Confederate States and of each separate State may be set down at \$600,000,000. Mr. Maury estimates the destruction of private property at \$1,000,000,000; Mr. Tyler at \$700,000,000. The latter gentleman also differs from the former in his estimate of the additional taxation for the payment of the Federal war debt, and states the whole account of Southern losses thus:

By emancipation	\$1,750,000,000
Expenses of the war	2,000,000,000
Destruction of private property	1,000,000,000
Additional Federal taxation	500,000,000
	\$3,550,000,000

Mr. Tyler adds:

Do not these figures present a terrible array, without magnifying them in the east? In the whole history of war such an immense loss has never been so suddenly and completely suffered by a country containing not more than six millions of people, responsible for government and property. Indeed, I can recall no instance in any history where a country of the largest wealth and population has been subjected to so tremendous a shock.—Never has it happened before, I believe, in the world's annals, that any people have been required to submit, between the rising and going down of the sun, to the utter extinction of seventeen hundred millions of property, and to the violent extirpation at the same moment of an ancient institution, reaching the hearts and hearts and comforts, and the social and political interest of almost every inhabitant in the land. And I trust it will not be vainglorious to assert in this connection, that no people in any country have ever waged war more heroically for real or supposed rights, or have manifested more patience, fortitude and wisdom, under extreme reverses, than the people of the Southern States have done.

The arms, carried for four years on many a hard-fought field, had scarcely fallen from their hands before they were seen at work in the fields and workshops, and in their various professions and trades, courageously accepting the consequences of defeat, peacefully renewing their allegiance to a Government excessively distasteful to them at the time, and apparently resolved to conquer the disastrous circumstances of their unhappy social and political condition by an admirable reticence and a brave industry calculated to excite every generous sympathy of both friends and enemies. To subject such a people, in the wantonness of power, to unnecessary insults and oppressive burdens, would be alike inhuman and impolitic. Do not justice and true policy both suggest that with a restored Union, prejudices and depraved passions should pass away as fast as possible or reasonable; and above and beyond all those who control the destinies of the United States should long hesitate before taking the risk of sacrificing the fixed facts of our political experience to the pleasing assumptions of a plausible theory—should also beware of the danger of being excited by groundless fears, still more groundless hopes to commit libicide—to slay true freedom in the name and on the altar of some false prophet, blaspheming in that name.

GREATEST ADDITION TO PHILOLOGY IN HALF A CENTURY.—The most important contribution to *Philology*, during the year 1864, was the publication of the illustrated edition of Webster's Quarto Unabridged Dictionary. This work, which had long been in preparation, and on the revision of which years of labor had been bestowed by several eminent scholars, was in many respects, the greatest addition to the philology of the present age which has appeared within half of a century.—*Appleton's Cyclopaedia for 1864.*

All About the Cotton Crop.

Augusta, Ga., May 20.

Newspaper accounts from Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina and North Carolina, represent the growing crop of cotton as seriously impaired by cold weather, heavy rains and the overflow of the cotton lands, and the stands bad. Defective seed, in a great measure is the cause of the failure. The growing cotton is looking yellow and sick. Not more than a third of a crop will be realized, as planters throughout the country are plowing up bad stands and planting corn. The estimated crop cannot exceed one half million bales.

Jeff. Davis Indictment.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA—MAY TERM, 1866.

Before Judge Underwood.

The United States of America, District of Virginia, to-wit: In the Circuit Court of the United States of America, in and for the district of Virginia, at Norfolk, May term, 1866.

The Grand Jury of the United States of America in and for the district of Virginia, upon their oaths and affirmations, respectfully do present:

That Jefferson Davis, late of the city of Richmond, in the county of Henrico, in the district of Virginia, aforesaid, yeoman, being an inhabitant of and residing within the United States of America, and owing allegiance and fidelity to the said United States of America, not having the fear of God before his eyes, nor weighing the duty of his said allegiance, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil and wickedly devising and intending the peace and tranquility of the said United States of America to disturb and the Government of the said United States of America to subvert and to stir, move and incite insurrection, rebellion and war against the said United States of America, on the 15th day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1864, in the city of Richmond, in the county of Henrico, in the district of Virginia aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Fourth Circuit in and for the district of Virginia aforesaid, with force and arms, unlawfully, falsely, maliciously and traitorously did compass, imagine and intend to raise, levy and carry on war, insurrection and rebellion against the said United States of America; and in order to fulfill and bring to effect the said traitorous compassings, imaginings and intentions of him, the said Jefferson Davis, afterwards—to-wit, on the said fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1864, in the said city of Richmond, in the county of Henrico and district of Virginia aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Fourth Circuit in and for the said district of Virginia—with a great multitude of persons, whose names to the jurors aforesaid are at present unknown, to the number of five hundred persons and upwards, armed and arrayed in a warlike manner—that is to say, with the cannon, muskets, pistols, swords, dirks and other warlike weapons, offensive and defensive—being then and there unlawfully, maliciously and traitorously assembled and gathered together, did falsely and traitorously assemble to join themselves together against the said United States of America, and there and then, with force of arms, did falsely and traitorously, and in a warlike and hostile manner, array and dispose themselves against the said United States of America, and then and there—that is to say, on the said 15th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1864, in the said city of Richmond, in the county of Henrico, and District of Virginia aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of the said Circuit Court of the United States, for the Fourth circuit in and for the said district of Virginia—in pursuance of such their traitorous intentions and purposes aforesaid—be, the said Jefferson Davis, with the said persons so as aforesaid, traitorously assembled, and armed and arrayed in manner aforesaid, most wickedly, maliciously, and traitorously did ordain, prepare levy and carry on war against the said United States of America, contrary to the duty of the allegiance and fidelity of the said Jefferson Davis, against the Constitution, Government, peace and dignity of the said United States of America, and against the form of the statutes of the said United States of America in such case made and provided.

This indictment found on testimony of James P. Milligan, George P. Scarborough, John Good, Jr., J. Hardy Henben and Patrick O'Brien, sworn in open Court and sent for—y Grand Jury.

L. A. CHANDLER,

U. S. Attorney for the District of Va.

GREATEST ADDITION TO PHILOLOGY IN HALF A CENTURY.—The most important contribution to *Philology*, during the year 1864, was the publication of the illustrated edition of Webster's Quarto Unabridged Dictionary. This work, which had long been in preparation, and on the revision of which years of labor had been bestowed by several eminent scholars, was in many respects, the greatest addition to the philology of the present age which has appeared within half of a century.—*Appleton's Cyclopaedia for 1864.*

THE MORTALITY AMONG COLORED TROOPS.—A feature of statistical information just extracted from the War office, is the great mortality among the colored troops, from disease. While but 2,997 died in action and of wounds, 26,997 died of disease. A Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, commenting on the figures, says:

"Among the white troops the proportion of deaths in action and from wounds, to the deaths from disease is about one to two; among the colored troops as one to eight. About one hundred and eighty thousand colored men were enlisted in the army during the war, of whom accordioly, nearly one out of every seven died of disease. The general proportions among white troops is one to fifteen."

The Radicals of this county are a liberal set. They offer to bestow office upon Johnson men, if the said Johnson men will go with them. The Devil once offered our Savior large tracts of land, if he would worship him, when the old Scamp didn't own narry foot.—*Macon Times.*

Confession and Death of an Army Chaplain.

The able editor of the La Crosse (Wis.) Democrat, gives the following deathbed scene, which he was called to witness in his recent visit to Chicago:

The Rev. Henry Clannard, an ex-army chaplain, who left expounding the Bible and recruiting for the Savior, and by indorsing the nigger and abolitionism became an army chaplain in one of the Wisconsin regiments, passed from life to a home beyond a blessed immortality, the other day, and thus shuffled off his mortal coil.

A physician had called on him two or three times a day for a month, doctoring him for an ague brought on while stealing cotton in Arkansas while with Gen. Curtis. On learning that the ex-minister and ex-chaplain would hardly live the night out, we called with the physician.

In a little wooden looking room not over twelve feet square, in an obscure boarding house in Chicago we found the invalid. The room was bare of furniture except a poor bed, a little dirty washstand, two wood-bottom chairs, an old trunk, a pine table, on which was spread a newspaper, on which lay an old bible, a pair of old snuffers, some pill-boxes and such stuff. The dying man was propped up in bed while a faithful negro woman sat on the foot of the bed. As we entered, he rallied a little and asked the doctor who he had brought with him. On being told that it was Mr. Poweroy, he sank back, closed his eyes—rallied a little and said, "Perhaps it is as well. He might as well know it as any one."

And he then proceeded to make his dying statement, which was in these words, as we took them down in our memorandum book as the physician requested.

My name is Henry Clannard. I am forty-one years old. I am a Methodist minister—at least I was one. I was once happy and contented, and loved Christ, my Master, with all the zeal a Christian ever had. At last I grew cold in religion, selfish and envious of the good fortunes of others. I wanted to make money and have some fun. I had no particular education, so I thought I would be a Republican politician. I began by preaching politics from the pulpit, and praying for the negro. It paid me in money, but I lost in influence at the Throne of Grace. But I did not care for that, if I could only have influence with the Republican party. I forgot Christ and became interested in the negro. I had influence with a few members of my church, and talked politics to them. I was paid by office seekers to influence Christians. Sometimes I have made as high as fifteen dollars at an election for my influence with Christians.

At last I found politics paid better than religion, and I worked for the chaplaincy of a regiment and got it, then I let religion go and went to war. There I wrote letters home denouncing Democrats as copperheads. And I stole cotton and silver ware, and pictures and books, and dresses for my wife and sisters, and horses and mules for my brothers, and a piano for the Governor who gave me my commission, and a gold watch for my captain, and a lot of household furniture to send home for my colonel. And I robbed the soldiers of jelly and such stuff sent down to them to use while in hospital, and I had my share of goods stolen from the Sanitary fairs, and made lots of money. Please give me a little piece of that pounded ice."

The physician gave it to him, when he continued:

"But I was not happy. I drank whisky with the boys when away from home, and indulged in some excesses not worth mentioning, and laid up quite a pile of money. And I was taken sick while out stealing cotton from a plantation where a widow lady lived. I had coaxed her niggers to run away, and they are all dead now.—When the war was ended I came home to Wisconsin, but could not stay there. So I came to Chicago. And I grew sick.—And I have got to die. I have called on Christ—I have prayed to God, but somehow I cannot get relief for my soul. The door of mercy seems shut against me. I forsook religion for politics, and now God has forsaken me. I pray to my Savior, but he don't hear me. I talk to this faithful negro woman—she says 'yes, massa!' and that is all I can get out of her. I know that I can't live long. I feel that I am dying. I feel certain that I am going to hell. Please give me a little more ice before I go. I want these things written down, as a warning to others who forget Christ for politics. I feel that the negro can't save—that Christ won't save me. I was unfaithful to my religion and am forgotten. I was faithful to the negro, but alas, the negro can't help me where I want help—he can't ease my guilty soul. I am going to hell and I know it. I expect to meet many persons there who forgot religion for politics. I do not expect to see you again in this world or the next, but I want this confession printed. Please—give—me—a—small—small—piece—of—of—of—ice!"

And thus died the Rev. Henry Clannard!"

The Income Tax.

The duties on incomes are payable within sixty days after the return of the schedule to the assessors—that is, on or before the 30th day of June. The income must be reckoned for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1865, and the tax is 5 per cent. on all sums between \$600 and \$5,000, and 10 per cent on the excess over \$5,000. The deductions permitted are:

- First. The sum of \$600 from all incomes.
 - Second. All national, State, county and municipal taxes paid within the year (including the income tax paid last summer.)
 - Third. The amount actually paid for rent of any homestead occupied by the tax payers or his family.
 - Fourth. The amount paid for usual or ordinary repairs, taking the average of the preceding five years.
- These are all the deductions that can be made.—*St. Joseph Herald.*

St. Louis Market.

MAY 23, 1866.

FLOUR—Ranges from \$5 80 to \$14.50 pr. bl.
WHEAT—Several sales. Prices range from \$1.15 to \$2.75.
CORNS—Sells at 67 to 74¢ per bush.
OATS—Few sales; sells 33¢ to 45¢.
RICE—431 sks at 60¢ per bushel.
HAY—Sells at \$16 per ton, tight pressed.
HEMP—Undressed, 236 to \$236 pr. ton.
HIDES—Nominally, dry skin 12½; dry salted 9½; green salted 6¢.
TOBACCO—Sales at \$2.70 to 187.00.
TALLOW—11½ cents per lb.
LARD—17¢ to 18 ¾ lb.
BEEF—35¢ per lb.
SWINE—Prime sugar 14¢ to 16¢ per lb.
COFFEE—We quote at 26 to 42¢.
FEATHERS—We quote from 60 to 65¢.
EGGS—18¢ per doz.
RICE—10 to 11¢ per lb.
BUTTER—20¢ to 25¢ per lb.
POTATOES—65 to \$1 10¢ per bush.
SORGHUM MOLASSES—20 cts per gal.
WOOL—Tub washed 46; unwashed 22¢.
BACON—Clear city sides 15; plain country hams 17; country shoulders 12½¢.
CATTLE—5 to 7½¢ per lb. froes.
SHEEP—From \$1.00 to 6.50 per head.
MILCH COWS—\$30 to \$80 per head.

THE FASHIONS.—We always like to report, for the benefit of the lady readers of the Ledger any change in the fashions that may occur. It appears that the ladies of Lansing, the capital of Michigan, have adopted a new style of dress.—The newspaper of that city announces that it consists of cloth-pantalons, like those worn by men, and an old-fashioned Indian "wampus" or sack, which comes just above the knees. The editor of the journal in question writes: "Everything is said to hang on the shoulders, doing away with tight lacing, and it is alleged to be very conducive to health. It does away with hoops and skirts, and decreases the lady in quantity about two hundred per cent."

The report, however, continues: "It is an easy costume, and will probably be better liked when custom makes it fashionable." A still more striking change in the fashions has occurred at Richmond, Indiana. The Telegraph of that city announces that the latest fashion for a bonnet had just appeared, and consisted of two rye straws tied together with blue ribbon on the top of the head, with red tassels suspended at each of the four ends of the straws. The editor of the Telegraph who appears to admire it exceedingly, as he calls it "a love of a bonnet," makes the important announcement that its cost was only ten dollars.

Johnson Clubs of Clay County,

Are now organized in every township in the county. Go and join all who are in favor of constitutional liberty.

A correspondent in Vernon county, Mo., writes us: "The Johnson cause is gaining here. The Rads are getting frightened." They are getting frightened all over the State. They are actually appealing to the negroes to save them.

The Wedge of Gold.

From the New York Observer.

The question is often asked, "What shall we do to restore the feeling of friendship between the North and the South?" Just so long as each section or portions of each section hate the other, give vent to their passions, boast over each other, revive the past, threaten in the future, just so long we will be a divided people. A little incident has transpired in Indiana which is touching, and which will do more to melt into love the bitterness engendered by the war than can be easily imagined.

When our army occupied Baton Rouge, a force was placed around the deserted mansion of Col. Bird who was abroad in the Confederate service. At last it was deemed advisable, as a military necessity, to destroy it; and house, furniture and library were at once reduced to ruin. A young American officer saved two splendid cut-glass vases of gigantic size, of French manufacture, and two books from the library; which he forwarded to his uncle in Indiana. Said that uncle to me: "I never wanted them; my wife never wanted them; I felt like a thief every time I looked at them! But how to find the owner, how to return them, was the question. After trying several plans without success he finally asked the Grand-Master Mason of one of the Western States to write to the Grand Master of the State of Louisiana, and if possible through him find out where Col. Bird could be found, if living, and if dead who his heirs were. He was growing more and more nervous over them. Although the plunder of war, they were not his. It was peace now, and they must not remain in his house.

A few days since he received a touching letter from Col. Bird, who had survived the great conflict. He was making among the ashes of his home, not knowing that a thing had escaped the fire.—Yes, he wanted the vases, the books. It was all that was left—the only link that he had to bind the past and present.—Send them, carefully; spare no expense. Such was the tenor of his letter. And then his thanks and expressions of regard for the kindness and tenderness that prompted such an act.

Last week the vases and books were packed and are now on their way to Baton Rouge.

How many houses in this fair land of ours have this wedge of gold in them!—How many are furnished outright from the plunder of the war! Some, I know. If there is any one who can sleep easy under such a load he deserves niv.

The Fenians.

There is great activity in current Fenian movements. While there is a great deal less smoke than usual about them there seems to be more fire. This time the invasion of Canada appears to be seriously entered upon with a deliberation and preparation which are really threatening. It is believed that arms and ammunition for Fenian use have been secretly accumulated on the frontier in quantities large enough for the supply of a considerable army. Vessels have also been provided. There is no question that Fenians have been going for weeks from almost every quarter of the compass in the United States to the Canada line. Probably a hundred different points have sent forward from one hundred to a thousand or more men each. It is supposed that there are now congregated on that line 25,000 Fenians who can be readily organized and armed—many of them good soldiers—and with the plan of a campaign marked out for them.

That an outbreak is imminent seems beyond question. What point will be selected for invading Canada cannot well be known before the men are in motion.—The neighborhood of Buffalo is pointed out as the one selected by Sweeney. The Cleveland Herald of last Wednesday says:

About 10 o'clock last evening the mystery of their point of destination from this city was solved. At that hour squads of them could have been seen emerging from the Merchants' Hotel and other places on East and West River street, and wending their way, in military order, to the depot, where it was soon learned that six cars had been set apart for their use over the Lake Shore Road, in which they quietly embarked and took their departure bound for Buffalo. They were called together from the various lounging places, when the time arrived for departure, by the sound of a bugle, every man obeying the call with alacrity.

The main body of the men were dressed in citizens' clothes. Now and then was to be seen the uniform of the Union soldier, and occasionally the gray of the rebel soldier was conspicuous. They were under complete military discipline, the officers wearing swords and side-arms.

During their stay here they were remarkably quiet, keeping close within their boarding-houses during the day. They evinced no disposition to talk to strangers, but once in a while one was found more garrulous than common. The burden of their questions and conversation was generally as to the position of certain towns on the frontier, and the width of the lake and river at certain places.

Very few of them carried arms, except the officers, but rough cavalry saddles were common in the crowd. A large number had with them satchels and trunks. It reminded one of the first few months of the rebellion in 1861, when the volunteers were coming into camp, bringing with them their entire wardrobe.

Since the above was written the telegraph advises us that, as appearances indicated, a point in the Canada line near Buffalo was the place selected for the invasion of Canada. The war seems to have commenced in earnest.

Marriages.

In this city on Thursday morning, the 7th inst. by Eld. R. C. Morton, Mr. EPHRAIM SANDERSON, to Miss MOLLIE MORTON, daughter of Dr. Wm. A. Morton, all of Clay county.

[We acknowledge the reception of the dollar and bride's cake.]

"May Time, who sheds his blight o'er all, And daily dooms some joy to death, O'er thee let years so gently fall,

They shall not crush one flower beneath. As half in shade and half in sun This world along its path advances,

May that side the sun's upon Be all that o'er shall meet thy glances."

—Near Union Mills, by Eld. William Warren, on the 31st day of May, 1866, Mr. B. F. DEBERLY, to Miss MARTHA A. K. BAINETTE, both of Platte county, Mo.

Deaths.

Obituary.

DIED—In the city of Liberty, on the 22d day of May, 1866, Miss ELIZABETH C. DANNY, aged 70 years. She was born in King William county, Va., 27th Sept. 1796, and lived in Missouri for 28 years. She was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church for nearly forty years, and her relatives and friends, derive comfort from the belief that she has secured "the pearl of great price."

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM my stables, in the city of Liberty, on the night of the 21st, a black mare mule, branded on left side of the neck with "E. G.," and a brown horse mule, marked with underbit right ear, and saddle and collar marks. Also, at the same time, a light bay mare pony, left eye out. A liberal reward will be given for the delivery of said animals to me, or for information so that I can get them. J. L. GORDON. May 25th, 1866-11f.

GUARDIAN'S SETTLEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will make application to the County Court of Clay county, at the August term, thereof, A. D., 1866, to make a final settlement of his Guardianship upon the estate of James C. Strode, Guardian W. Strode, and Ruth Ann Fugott (formerly Ruth Ann Strode). JOHN N. STRODE, May 25th, 1866-1w4. Guardian.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has obtained from the Clerk of the County Court of Clay county, letters of administration upon the estate of Thos. Arnold, Jr., dec'd, dated May 14th, A. D., 1866. All persons having claims against said estate are required to present them for allowance, properly authenticated, within one year from the date of said letters or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within three years they will be forever barred. WM. WARREN, Adm'r. May 25, 1866.-2w3

At the St. Louis Agricultural Fair in October a thousand dollar premium will be awarded to the fastest trotting stallion in harness, and eight hundred dollars to the fastest trotting mare or gelding.

The United States seem determined to possess all the Anglo-rebel navy. The Georgia was captured at sea; the Florida was taken in the harbor of Bahia, and sunk near Newport News; the Sea King or Shenandoah, was given up at Liverpool; the Sumter was also given up; the Chickamauga was raised at Wilmington; the Tallahassee has also been given up in England, and the Rappananoek will have to be disposed of in the same way.

William Jewell College.
From the Missouri Baptist Journal.

BRO. LUTHER.—In a communication from Columbia, brother Rogers states that "The William Jewell College has been suspended;" and upon this, as a foundation, he proceeds to exhort his friends to send their sons to the College at Columbia. Now we are not willing to believe for a moment that the above damaging statement was originated by Bro. Rogers, yet we cannot so easily release him from the charge of some very unaccountable carelessness.

How an Institution, which employs suitable professors, and attends to daily recitations in the Greek and Roman classics, and in all the higher branches of Mathematics, *pure and applied*, together with other branches of science and literature usually taught in a collegiate education, can be in a state of suspension, is a matter which we are not well able to comprehend.

We hope that brother Rogers will, during his agency for the Southern Board, take pleasure in counteracting any injurious influence which his statement may have occasioned in the community; and that he will earnestly exhort all to send their sons to the William Jewell College in preference to any other.

To assist him in this noble work, we will furnish him with some particulars:

1. The Board of Trustees met, and reorganized the Faculty on June 22d, 1863. Ever since that time, the College has been in successful operation without the suspension of a single day.

2. During the first scholastic year, there were seventy students in attendance. During the second, the attendance was not so large, owing probably to the fact that a portion of the building was occupied by Federal soldiers. During the present scholastic year, which closes in July, the number of students, of all grades, in attendance will be over eighty.

3. During this period of three years, four candidates for the ministry have attended our instructions. One of them, brother Patrick, is now devoted exclusively to his high calling, in Monroe and other counties. Another, Asa N. Bird, who graduated in the regular course, June 1865, is now preaching with acceptance in the counties of Clay and Platte.—The other two are still pursuing their studies.

4. We hope, furthermore, that brother Rogers will assure all his friends and the community at large, that their sons can obtain as thorough an education at this College as at any other, especially in the classics and Mathematics.

Before closing my letter, allow me to invite general attention to the interests of this College.

The Baptists of Missouri, at a great expenditure of time and money, have built an edifice which is unsurpassed in the West for elegance, and which affords ample accommodations for hundreds of students. How many good men, who are now in Heaven, have prayed and toiled in its behalf? How many good brethren, now living, have contributed labor and money to establish the Institution? And shall we now yield to the enemy? Shall the College, through our apathy, become a failure? And must we lose the thousands of dollars already contributed?

Let the simultaneous response be NO! By your devotion to principles, by your love to your children and posterity, by your regard to the memory of the sainted Dr. Jewell, awake to its interests! and rest not satisfied till the College shall attain that high eminence among the literary institutions of our country, which its friends desire to see it occupy.

EDWIN I. OWEN.

For the Tribune,
THE SUMMER OF LOVE.

The summer's in its beauty now,
Of shrub and flower and tree,
And yet I prize above them all,
One look of love from thee.

The summer birds are singing now,
Their songs so full of glee,
And yet there's music sweeter far,
In a word of love from thee!

The summer sun is beaming now,
On wood and lake and sea,
And yet to me were brighter far,
One smile of love from thee.

The summer breeze is laden now
With sweets to tempt the bee,
And yet to me were worth them all
One kiss of love from thee!

Richmond, Va., June 1, 1866.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
AT D. S. MILLER'S—the largest stock in the city—at Pease Prices, [op154].

RAGS! RAGS!!
I wish to purchase clean cotton and linen rags for which I will pay the highest market price. May 12, 1866. J. R. HICKS.

MULES WANTED!
WE wish to purchase ONE HUNDRED well broke MULES, 14 hands and over high, for which the highest market price will be paid. We also wish to buy FIVE HUNDRED BUSHELS OF OATS. WYMORE & GARTH, January 26th, 1866-30th.

The Registry Law—Facts to be Kept Constantly in Mind.

We are satisfied a majority of the Registrars will register all legal voters irrespective of party distinctions. In some cases however, attempts will be made to exclude a sufficient number of anti-Radical legal voters to secure the return of the Radical candidates. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Radically-disposed Registrars should take notice, and govern themselves accordingly. They should understand that the villainy they were invited to attempt by the majority of the late Legislature to secure their own re-election, cannot be successfully consummated, and they will then discover the utility of honestly discharging their duties in order to escape punishment.

The whole subject is happily in the hands of the people, and with proper vigilance their will cannot be overridden.

If the decision of the Supreme Court as to the oath of loyalty prescribed by the New Constitution, is officially promulgated in December next, as the Court announced it would be, and proper steps are taken to preserve ample evidence in respect to whom such legal voters as may be rejected, did in fact vote or claimed the right to vote, then it is absolutely certain that only the supineness of the people themselves can prevent their securing such public servants as they desire.

This will be so, because,

1st. The decision has already been made, and is adverse to the oath; and lacks only official promulgation to become one of the Supreme Laws of the land, anything in "any ordinance, statute, or law of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

2d. The decision will be promulgated in ample time to settle every contested election case arising under that oath.—The members of the Legislature, and the Judiciary will be bound by it, and be compelled to treat the oath as a nullity.

3d. The New Constitution provides that the Judges of election shall receive the ballot of every man offering to vote who is willing to take this null and void oath, whether registered or not; and if rejected by the Registrars so mark it; and they are required to make a return of rejected votes but forbidden to count them in certifying who is elected.

4th. The Radicals have never polled a third of the legal vote of this State.

What, then is necessary to secure the annihilation of Radicalism in Missouri? Only that every legally qualified voter should offer to register and to vote, and amply provide the means for proving for whom he claimed the right to vote.—Doubtless the anti-Radical candidates will make it their special duty to look after this matter.

If this course be pursued, not a single Radical can get into office through the exclusion of legal voters. In all cases, where the anti-Radical was defeated by such means, he would only have to make a contest. There can be no doubt in respect to the result. It would unquestionably be in his favor.

It should also be understood that the Registrars and Judges of Election are to be called to account in every case of flagrant disregard of duty. This Supreme Court decision of the unconstitutionality of the oath of loyalty, exposes them to prosecution for rejecting voters who will not take the oath; and certainly they should be prosecuted for rejecting voters who will take it. Conviction would be certain to follow.

We say then that under this decision of the Supreme Court, every man's vote will be counted who was a voter by the laws of 1860; and therefore that every such voter should demand to be registered and counted; that this course should be followed by those who are rejected by the Registrars and are willing to take the oath, as well as those who will not take it; and that in every case proper steps should be taken to preserve the necessary evidence for a successful contest.—*Jefferson City Trib.*

LAWS OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their paper, the publisher may continue to send them until all that is due be paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered their papers to be discontinued.
4. If subscribers move to another place, without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.
5. The courts have also decided, that, refusing to take a paper from the post office, removing one's residence without duly notifying the publisher, or leaving it unsealed, for, *prima facie* evidence of INTENTIONAL FRAUD.
6. A postmaster neglecting to inform a publisher when his paper is not taken from the office, makes himself responsible for the price of subscription.

List of Letters
REMAINING in the Post Office at Liberty Mo., on the 1st day of June, 1866, which if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter office. Persons calling for these letters will please say "Advertised," giving date. Advertising fee, 1 cent.

Atholison D & B	Hackett P
Aderhouse Mr	Hunbright John
Arnold John J	Haynes Susan Mrs
Atholison Sarah M 2	Hitchcock Mr
Batts & Meyer	Karnes W D
Broomfield Miss M	McDaniel Mrs B
Brown Lewis	Munkres A J
Cooper J R 2	Naid O R
Campbell M	Parcella A C
Dunkin J T	Parcella Miss J
Faulonner Mrs M	Robinson Martin
Graves Louis 2	Ross Miss M A
Hilton S	Robinson J M
Hadley Jane	Townsend Mrs E
Hadley James	Wentres J C
	Wilson H D 2

COFFINS.
THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand a supply of strong, well made Walnut Coffins and Boxes, which he proposes to furnish on the shortest notice. He makes all his coffins out of the very best seasoned walnut lumber, and trims them to suit the purchaser—cheaply or costly.
Shop, on West side of the square over and in rear of the storeroom of J. C. Goodwin.
Aug. 6, 1864.—JAS. SMITHEY.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.
A BRICK HOUSE, containing three rooms, a Kitchen, and several out-houses, on a lot of one half acre of ground, situated in the most desirable part of the city, for sale cheap. Inquire of
R. H. MILLER,
March 22, 1866-40th.



GET THE BEST.
WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY.
NEW ILLUSTRATED EDITION,
Thoroughly Revised and much Enlarged.
OVER 3000 FINE ENGRAVINGS.
10,000 WORDS and MEANINGS not found in other Dictionaries.
Over thirty able American and European scholars employed upon this revision, and thirty years of labor expended upon it.
Among the collaborators are Dr. Mahn, of Berlin, Professors Porter, Dana, Whitney, Hadley, Lyman, Gilman and Thacher; Capt. Craigbill, of West Point Military Academy; Judge J. C. Perkins, Professor Siles, A. L. Holley, Esq., &c., &c.
Several tables of great value, one of them of fifty quarto pages, Explanatory and Pronouncing, of names in fiction of persons and places, pseudonyms, &c., &c., as Abaddon, Acadia, Albany, Regency, Mother Cary, Mason and Dixon's line, Mr. Misaewler, &c.
Containing one-fifth or one-fourth more matter than any former editions.
From new electrotype plates and Riverside Press.
IN ONE VOL. OF 1840 ROYAL QUARTO PAGES.
"GET THE LATEST" "GET THE BEST" "GET WEBSTER."
Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield Mass.—SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

LOSSES PAID IN 46 YEARS,
OVER
\$17,000,000.



NET ASSETS JAN., 1865.
\$3,377,362.71.

FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS
Agencies in all the principal Cities and Towns in the United States. Applications for Insurance will be promptly attended to.

W. H. WOODSON, AGENT.
Jan. 1, 1866-330th

Liberty, Jyn. 3, 1865-1f

1866 1866

NEW STORE & NEW GOODS!

D. ROBERTS. R. S. ADKINS.

ROBERTS & ADKINS

WOULD most respectfully announce to the citizens of Liberty and Clay county, that they are now receiving and opening one of the

LARGEST & MOST TASTY STOCKS

of Goods ever opened in the City of Liberty. Our stock consists of

Dry Goods,
of every description.

Hardware,

Queensware,

Glassware,

Hats, Caps,

Boots and Shoes,

And a great many other varieties of Goods. Our Goods were bought strictly for cash, at the REDUCED PRICES, and as we intend selling strictly for cash, we will be enabled to compete with any house West of St. Louis.

Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

We wish to purchase Bacon, Lard, and Dry Hides.

ROBERTS & ADKINS.

march 30, 1866-1f

BLANK BEEDS for sale at this office cheap for Cash. [Jan 4]

Beautiful Picture—Southern Women at the Graves of Friends and Foes.

The Saint Louis Dispatch says: On the 25th day of April, the women of the Southern States, by concerted agreement, assembled on the myriad battle fields in the South, and strewed flowers upon the graves of their kinsmen and friends who had fallen in the Confederate cause. The act was beautiful and touching—a sad, sweet, mournful tribute to the memories of those who had sealed their fervent and passionate devotion to a cause which they assuredly believed in the core of their hearts, was right, the opinion of others to the contrary notwithstanding. The South sits, like the beloved Jerusalem of Jeremiah, "desolate and a widow," bereaved of her children, smitten and broken hearted. The war stripped her of her young men, her flocks, her herds, her gold, silver and apparel, and left her nothing but a patrimony of battle-fields, transcendently rich in grand and mighty memories. The South was the invaded land in the war, and nearly all the slain in the war, Federal and Confederate, sleep under Southern turf. The people of the Southern States are too poor to enclose their battle-fields in decorated cemeteries and erect stately tombs over their dead. Their first duty is to the living, and when they have ministered to their deep and distressing poverty they have nothing left to confer on the dead. But the women could pluck the wild flowers which nature scatters so lavishly in Southern forests, and strew them with their tears over the poor, shallow graves of their kinsmen; and this they did on the 25th of April.

The picture, we say, was sweet and beautiful. But we have not yet shown all its sweetness and beauty. In some places these Southern women extended their tribute to their foes, and scattered their flowers upon the graves of Union soldiers also—giving thereby an example of forgiveness that ought not to fail to receive a response from the North. The following from the New Orleans Times proves what we say:

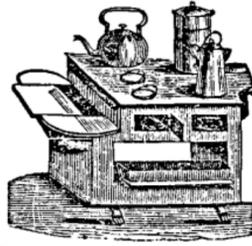
"At Columbus, Miss., on the 25th, imposing ceremonies took place in honor of the Confederate dead. There was a procession of young girls in white, and matrons in black, bearing chaplets and bouquets of flowers, which were placed upon the 1,400 graves in the cemetery, where prayers were said and an address delivered. The Sentinel remarks that 'no distinction was made between our own dead and about forty Federal soldiers, who slept their last sleep by them. It proved the exalted unselfish tone of the female character. Confederate and Federal—once enemies, now friends—receiving this tribute of respect.'"

PEPPER AND SALT.—The St. Louis Democrat's Jefferson City correspondent sent a dispatch to the effect that "Babecke is about instituting proceedings for libel against the St. Louis Republican." The Republican responds to this puerile menace in the following vigorous and animated English:

We do most freely and fully acknowledge that we have declared him an accessory to murder, the leader of a gang of counterfeiters, and an associate of horse-thieves, a hypocrite, a liar, libeller and scoundrel. We wish now to take it all back, and reiterate the charges with double and triple emphasis. * * * Impudent and bold as he is, he has not the assurance to take his character before an honest jury, claiming that it has been libelled, but if we are mistaken in this, and should Colonel B. carry his case into Court, if we do not pepper him with proofs of his crimes and rascalities, he is welcome to all the damages he can get.

Babecke will perhaps after this, be a little more careful in his threats of libel suits which he has no idea of instituting.

NEW STOCK!
STOVES! STOVES!!



HICKS AND EVERETT, respectfully announce to the public that they have now in store a large stock of

Cooking, Heating, and Parlor and other Stoves,

Which they will sell as low as any house in the upper country. Their stoves are of the most approved patterns and workmanship. They also manufacture all kinds of

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WORK, such as Guttering Houses, Stove-Pipe, Vessels, &c., and they pledge themselves to use none but the very best of material, and to put up their work in the most Durable and Stylish Manner.

They wish to purchase Old Copper, and all the clean Cotton Rags they can get, for which they will pay the highest market price.

March 16, 1866-43th.

GLEM'S CABINET ROOMS!

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of this city and county that he is manufacturing, out of good lumber, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Lounges, Tables, Safes, and indeed everything usually called for in his line. He warrants his work to be done in a durable and stylish manner. All he desires is a call.

Particular attention paid to making Coffins. Shop, a few doors West of Bright's Store, in the Street leading from Liberty to Barry. Liberty, May 13, 1864-51th L. GLEM.

The Abolition "Blessing."

The abolitionists and shoddyites have been laboring for some time with might and main to convince the people that a national debt is a blessing. For our part, we are not at all surprised at this new ism, which, were it not insulting to the commonest kind of common sense, would be supremely ludicrous. Having bankrupted the country by the most glaring and stupendous financial humbug ever known, they find it necessary to get up a greater humbug to induce the people to lose sight of the first. This "blessing" is simply and emphatically a farce, a cheat and a lie, and is gotten up solely for the purpose of dragging the people further into the whirlpool of destruction. The financial affairs of a nation do not differ a particle from those of an individual. Should some citizen of Clay county, loaded down with debt, lands mortgaged, houses and other property under execution, go about telling the people that his debts were a blessing both to himself and creditors, he would be considered insane, yet he would be no worse than are the advocates of the "national blessing" idea, which, to say the least, is filled with the most subtle villainy from circumference to centre. It has no doubt been a blessing to many of the leading abolitionists and shoddyites, because it has enabled them to emerge from obscure poverty to fabulous wealth, and having all their money invested in bonds, on which they pay no taxes, they can easily see the "blessing," which, in the eyes of honest poverty, looks very much like a national curse.

Upon the principle that a "national debt is a blessing," Congress lately appropriated about \$12,000,000 to support the Freedmen—a dirty, lousy set of negroes, out of which nothing good will ever come except under the management of a master—but how much of it will they ever receive? Not much. It will go into the pockets of the officers of the Bureau.

Should any of our readers, who go up regularly to the Collector's office and pay their Federal and State taxes, which are each day becoming more burdensome, and for the satisfaction of which the cow that supplies their little children with milk may be taken in case of default, discover any "blessing" in it, we hope they will let us know, so that we may give due credit to its authors.

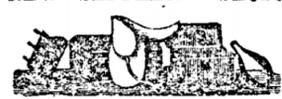
We think the greatest "national blessing" that could happen our country would be the displacement of the present radical party and the success of the great conservative democratic party.

ST. NICHOLAS SALOON,
LIBERTY, MO.

JOSEPH SIGEMUNT takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Liberty, and vicinity, that he has opened a splendid Saloon in the old Thompson Row, south side of the Public Square, where he will be pleased to see all his old patrons. His stock of Liquors consists of a judicious selection of the very best brands, together with a good supply of Oysters, Sardines, Cigars, Tobacco, &c., &c. Having purchased his stock previous to the recent enhancement in prices, he is enabled to sell them CHEAPER than any other house in Liberty.

In connection with his Saloon, he has two excellent Marble-Top, Patent-Cushioned Billiard Tables, thus affording the lovers of that fascinating game a rare opportunity of testing their skill. JOSEPH SIGEMUNT. February 3d, 1865-37th.

NEW SADDLER'S SHOP.



THE undersigned respectfully announces to the citizens of Clay county that he has purchased the Saddle Shop of Mr. James Scroggs, (opposite the Bank in Liberty,) and will continue the business—always keeping on hand a good stock of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Webbing, Bits, &c. Work made to order, and repairing done on the shortest notice and reasonable prices.—Having had 20 years experience in the business he feels confident of giving satisfaction. JOHN S. REARDIN. July 7th, 1865-7

1866!

DAVID S. MILLER,
DRUGGIST

AND

APOTHECARY,

LIBERTY, MO.

There will be found at all times a full and complete stock of

PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

PATENT MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Fine Groceries, Pure Liquors, of all kinds: Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Coat Oil, Lamps, Lamp Shades, Chimney Cleaners, Toilet Soaps, Fine Cutlery, and Fancy Goods generally.

All goods sold by him will be WARRANTED as represented by Mr. James Scroggs, (opposite the Bank in Liberty,) and will correspond with the general decline.

Prescriptions carefully and scientifically prepared at all hours. April 6, 1866.